WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1893,

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. DATLY. Per Month...... 80 50

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Cuba. We sympathize wholly with the brave and liberty-loving Cubans, who have once more raised the flag of "Free Cuba"whether they number 300 or 3,000, whether they meet with success or with failure in the field. We honor the people who have so often risen against European domination. and who, though crushed again and again, are ever ready to make another effort to secure the great American right of selfgovernment. The Cubans will never rest content while they are under a foreign yoke; and we have never entertained a doubt that they will finally win the freedom for which they have gallantly fought and grievously suffered.

The leaders of the revolt which began at Santiago and Holguin a few days ago, have hoped to receive aid in the shape of reenforcements from their exiled countrymen living in the United States, Mexico, Central America, and Jamaica; but, as their hopes were unrealized, they have struck the first blow on their own account. So far as this country is concerned, we cannot permit armed men or armed ships to leave it for the purpose of assailing one of the possesmions of a Government with which we are at peace; and consequently our cruiser at Key West has prevented the departure from there of the force which was secretly organized to make a descent upon the eastern coast of Cuba. We cannot assist the Cubans; we cannot even allow those of their compatriots living among us to go to their assistance. We can give them only moral support, but that we offer them, now and ever, in full measure. The American heart is again with them, as it has been with them in other times, and as it always will be. Sucthe voice raised in New York will reach the peaks of the Sierra del Cobre, upon which they have set up the glorious flag of Cuba libre! In themselves they must trust; by their own arms must they win freedom. May fortune favor them now! There are as yet but few trustworthy

fragments of news about the revolt. A week ago a score of Cubans, under the leadership of a young patriot named SAR-TORIUS, appeared under the free flag in a hamlet in the province of Santiago. They marched to another hamlet, where they joined by eighty more men; marched to other hamlets, at each of which they received recruits, the force numbered as many as a thousand or fifteen hundred armed men. Everywhere they were welcomed; everywhere their ranks were strengthened; everywhere it was found that the population were ready to fight for freedom. That part of the island is very mountainous, and s comparatively small force can defend itself there against a much larger body of assailants. The patriots went northward, increasing in number as they proceeded, until they got as far as Holguin a few days ago, without encountering any body of Spanish troops. If they reach Puerto Principe, or its vicinity. they may make a stand there, though it is likely that they will keep more closely to the mountain strongholds further south, where in other times the flag of Free Cuba has floated for years, despite all the efforts of the royal troops to suppress it.

As soon as the news of the revolt reached Havana and Madrid, the Spanish authorities perceived the necessity of immediate and serious action. Bodies of soldiers have been despatched to Santiago, Manzanillo, rto Principe, and other points near have been hurried to the waters of the eastern portion of the island. The Captain-General has held a council of war, has proclaimed martial law, and has displayed unusual energy under the orders from Madrid that the revolt must be peremptorily suppressed. It is probable that the free Cubans will try to avoid an encounter as long as possible, in order that the people in the other parts of the island may be led to join in the revolt, and that thus the likelihood of success may be inareased. There is not a doubt that the vast majority of the people of Cuba are desirous of breaking the Spanish power, and are ady to demonstrate the strength of that desire in the field once again.

Freedom for Cuba! The Republican Situation.

For some Republican statesmen there appears to be a fatal fascination in the cry: Long live the past!" Even our friend, the astute Mr. PLATT, seems to have enrolled himself permanently under the back-number standard. In a letter to the survivors of the 806 third-termers in Philadelphia. he thus refers to the conduct of his associates in the Chicago Convention of 1880:

"We have nothing to regret, nothing to apologize for, en leader still. The result of thirteen years of de alization, mingled with defeat, has confirmed the om of our choice on that day; and I hall the old cot redes of that Convention with more than a brother's leve. True as the steel of a Damascus blade, faithful even unto death, weighed in the balance and never wanting, you are saying to your fellow Reput ans throughout this laud: Take example by the Oic

Guard. Stand together." These stirring words from the wellworked pen of the Republican leader of New York to the Republicans, who are now politically prostrate under his genip, have given great encourageent to some persons at a distance from the seat of conflict. They pronounce his letter a veritable war cry. They point with pride to his reference to the Democracy of New York as showing "signs of dissolution." They think he has hold of the right end of the string. But what more intelligent persons observe is, that Mr. PLATE has entirely overlooked the fact that opposed to the 306 Republican delegates who wished to set up a third-term dent in the United States in 1890, were 449 Republican delegates who dead against it. The propriety and the wisdom of their opposition were soon afterward vindicated at ne polls; and the Republican party did not begin to languish again until another attempt was made to restore military rule top years later, in 1830, by the passage of the odious Force bill. There are some Republicans, but precious few, who might cem it good policy publicly to bemoan the final overthrow of that measure; but the at body of the party are opposed to it, they were to the third-term movement.

The men who defeated that conspiracy, not those who failed to force it through, are entitled to the praise and plaudits of their party associates.

Entirely apart from the nominee of the Chicago Convention of 1880, was the grave, fundamental question of the right of districts to control their delegates. This right, upon which the whole superstructure of the Republican system of representation is built, the third-termers sought to overthrow. Against the angry protest of thou-sands of life-long Republicans, whose outcry they attempted to ignore, the programme of the third-termers was to count the votes of the delegates not as cast, but as other delegates desired. In this way, and with the aid of some Southern adventurers from Democratic constituencies, the wish of the great body of Republicans was to be overridden, and a nomination, upon a reluctant party.

impossible by legitimate means, forced Yet thirteen years after what would have been a deplorable episode in Republican annals, had it succeeded, and within a few weeks of the death of the illustrious Republican whose patriotic foresight did so much to thwart the conspiracy, the leader of the Republicans of New York is found exulting in the reminiscence, and counselling a course which invites a recurrence of such disasters to his party! Just like some other Republicans the people know of, Senator PLATT has his back to | programme of the Government. The same the sunlight and his face to the storm.

Mrs. Lease's Look Ahead.

Mrs. Many E. Lease, the most original and famous of the Populist thinkers of Kansas, has amused herself lately by taking a look into the future. She mounts the tripod and plucks the times to come from off the knees of the gods. "In a hundred years," sho tells us, the world will shudder as it reviews our age. Railroads, light, water, and all "public improvements" will

be owned by the Government. But hear this: "That superstition of a darker past, a fetich taught by selfish partisans and college-bred idiots, that gold should be the basis of money, will disappear before the full knowledge of the fact that a gold basis for a monetary system was a trick of the money breeders to make ioney scarce and dear and flesh and blood cheap."

Great corporations will be owned by the Government, too. The Government of 1993 is going to be plutocrat. Every man will be a prohibitory law to himself. Three hours will be regarded as a long day's work. Agriculture moved by electricity will be infinitely greater than in the days of RUSK and MORTON. Science will furnish cess to them! we cry aloud, trusting that a sort of liquid pemmican, a compendious and summary food, infinite riches in a little room, an epitome of the "life force now found in the heart of the corn, the kernel of the wheat, the luscious juice of the fruits":

"A small phial of this life from the fertile bosom Mother Earth will furnish man with subsistence days, and thus the problems of cooks and cooking will be solved. The slaughter of animals, the appetite for itesh meat that has left the world recking with blood, and bestialized humanity, will be one of the shuddering horrors of the past. Slaughter houses, butche shops, and cattle pens will be converted into conserva tories and beds of bloom."

Evidently Mrs. Lease thinks lightly of OWEN MEREDITH'S opinion of the indispensability of cooks to civilization. Eating takes too much time any way. Why should a man take the trouble to light a fire, to turn a spit, to cast a longing look at a gridiron, as long as he has the price of a phial of potable life force? "The dress of the future will offer no resistance to or compression of action." The corset has gone. The abolition of the slaughter house has had deadly effect at Chicago:

"Where Chicago now lifts her proud spires and many tell with bated breath of the cataclysm that enguited the city and rolled the waters upon its sin and pride."

This seems a trifle hard on Chicago, but without the cataclysm and the inland sea how was the town to get clean? The greatest city is on " our boundless Western prairies," perhaps in west Kansas. Sunday excursions to the mountains of the moon will be common, and personally conducted Cookies to the other planets will perhaps make them regret the days when aerial and planetary rapid transit was less common. There will be no grasshoppers to devastate the Sunflower State and propagate sound Poputhe scene of the revolt, and naval ships | it, but surely in the great days that are to dawn upon the world, every honest granger will be able to get all the money he wants by merely touching a button. There will be no silly formalities such as applying to a bank for a loan. If these horrible examples of the money power exist, they will have undergone something more than a sea change. The borrower will get the interest in the rare times a-coming, and drawing a check for a million will be as easy as striking a match. Indeed, there seems no reason why every member of the Alliance shouldn' have his wall paper made up in the form of certified checks for millions. Who will grudge a few millions to make everybody happy? With his phial of life force and his certified wall paper, why should a man toll even three hours a day? Labor is a curse, and there are always plenty of Alliance meetings to go to. Speed the golden days -if one may use the descriptive epithet golden without being accused of being a college-bred idiot-when every peck shall hold a bushel, and the goose honk high, when there shall not be care enough in all this oblate spheroid to kill a cat. But where will the Populist party be then, poothing? Without a world of grievances, how can it exist? How can it be happy unless it is perfectly miserable?

Caprivi's Pluck. .

When the present German Chancellor was first appointed, foreign onlookers, remembering the tremendous debt of Germany to his predecessor, regarded him with some prejudice as one who was reaping where he had not sown. But Germany is a great country, and has no lack of able sons. Slowly but surely Gen. von Caprivi has disarmed resentment and compelled respect. Especially has he wrung admiration even from enemies by the tenacity with which he has clung to his Army bill on the ground that the measure is essential to the welfare of the German nation. Almost any other man would have by this time aban doned the project in view of the knowledge that an adverse report will be submitted to the Reichstag by the committee to which the scheme was referred. But he seems unable to spell the word defeat, and continuing his efforts to win over fractions of the opposing parties, he boldly proclaims his hope that eventually he will be able to pass the bill. This we learn from THE SUN'S correspondent at Berlin, who, as our readers have doubtiess observed, is unusually well informed, and has the gift of making fore casts which events are apt to justify.

It is, indeed, hope rather than assurance that the Chancellor can feel when he surveys a situation which on the surface looks extremely unpropitious. There is no chance of gaining any of the Socialists or a majority of the Freisinnige or of the Centrist party. But it must be remembered that, by consenting to a moderate reduc-

tion in the number of men to be called annually under the colors, Gen. von Carrivi could secure the support of the National Liberals, and that with them, joined to the Conservatives of all shades, he would only lack about sixty votes to give him a majority of the Reichstag. Hitherto he has declined to make the concession for the sound tactical reason that an adequate quid pro que was not forthcoming. Let him once be convinced that the concession would give him votes enough to pass the Army bill as amended, and he would probably make it, sooner than resort to a dissolution of the Parliament under the present untoward circumstances.

Where are the needed additional votes to come from? Our correspondent points out that recruits may possibly be drawn from three quarters. First, from the Poles, whom the present Chancellor has treated with a degree of deference and sympathy which they never received from BISMARCK. Both the Poles and some of the German Catho--lies are likely to be conciliated by the fact that WILLIAM II., during his recent stay at Rome, placed on his right hand at dinner and presented with a snuff box the same Cardinal LEDOCHOWSKI whom BISMARCE imprisoned. Even before the long interview between the Kaiser and the Pope there was a wing of the Centrists, partisans of Baron von Huenn, who evinced a disposition to accept on certain terms the military thing may be said of the Radicals or members of the Freislanige party. They are by no means certain to follow Herr RICHTER, their nominal leader, with complete subservience, and to act as a unit in the matter of the Army bill. It is said that Herr BAMBERGER, Herr HAENEL, and some twenty other members of this party have indicated a willingness to accept the mensure, if it be subjected to amendments substantially identical with those proposed by the National Liberals.

If Gen. von Caprivi can secure the aid of the Poles and of about twenty auxiliaries from each of the chief opposing parties, the Centrist and the Radical, he will be able to carry out his project for the increase of the army after all. In that event he will have gained one of the greatest parliamentary triumphs of recent years.

Pennies and Newspapers.

Here is a sentiment expressed by Mr. FRANK B. TRACY of the Omaha Bee, in the course of an article in the Forum:

"We need more honest and penny-despising public journals, newspapers with broad vision and intellinoving editorial which shall convince men, rid them of their heresies, and elevate public thought."

No. Brother TRACY. Honest, broad-minded, intelligent, and independent papers we need, but not "penny-despising public journals." The Poor RICHARD adage about taking care of the pennies has special application to a public journal. Of all men, the editor of a newspaper should be careful not to despise the pennies of the people. He should rather have a profound respect for them; and, in truth, they are nowhere more re-

spected than in newspaper offices. The pennies of the people, to the editor, are like the votes of the people to a political party. They furnish the measure of his power with the people. If the people will not expend their pennies in buying his paper, how can he "rid them of their hereslea" and elevate their thought? How can his writings be "moving" if the people will not pay two cents a day for them?

In the markets of the world the penny is of supreme importance. The fate of great and widespread industries turns on the mere fraction of a penny. A few mills taken from the charges for the through freight transportation of the Union would be of tremendous significance. In the exchanges, fluctuations of prices within the limits of a penny may bring fortune or disaster to thousands. In public taxation the penny may mean peace or war. But in no department of civilization is it more important than in the publication of a newspaper. A penny added to the price of journal or of the paper on which it is printed, or a penny subtracted from either,

may involve prosperity or disaster. No matter how conscientious and laborious an editor may be in the construction of he is bound to come to grief if he is a " penny-despising" editor. He will waste his time and his energies. He must write in such a way as to induce the people to read and respect his views; and they will do neither if they are not willing to pay their pennies for his journal. In general, too. he gauge of his influence is the extent of this reading of his views as published in his own paper and by other editors who are im-

pressed by them. Of course, Brother TRACY himself does not despise pennies. His salary, so well earned on the Omaha Bee, is paid by the pennies of the people of Omaha, on which the very existence of the Bee depends. The bee of nature, with all its exemplary industry, could no more perform its inestimable services for mankind without the sweets of flowers than can the Bee of Omaha journalism obtain for its service an editorial writer so moving as Brother TRACY, without the pennies of thousands of respectful readers. It could not be intelligent without them, for the intelligence obtainable by a newspaper must be paid for by those pennies. They are the fuel necessary to the generation of the steam which moves the engine. It could not be independent; for without pennies to nourish it, there can be no independence under the conditions of human existence. Poverty is subjection.

"Newspapers with broad vision and intelligent, independent views," are those which liscern most clearly and understand most thoroughly this fact and principle. They are written for human conditions and for human beings, not for imaginary existence and for supernatural creatures. They are written to be read by men, not for the reading of angels. The breadth of their vision enables them to put casual occurrences in their proper relation to the entire and permanent inovement of society. To their view, mere nearness does not exaggerate and more distance does not dwarf. The vapor of evanescent delusion does not hide from their sight the enduring eminences of substantial principle. They do not pretend that they live up in the clouds, far above the struggle between good and evil in the plane of ordinary existence. They take their stand down in the midst of it, to record both the victories and defeats. from which will come the final and complete triumph of the best. They are interested in everything that interests mankind. Their attention is always directed to the panorama of life. They are watching the proeession of society as it is moving along. and they tell what they observe exactly as they see it. They do not shut their eyes to truth and fact simply because the sight is unpleasant. They are painters of nature as it is, historians who record the events of each day as they actually occur.

That is the "broad vision" of a newspaper. But a newspaper cannot be intelli-gent without having both; a vision that is.

broad and an observation that is close, acute, and minute. Like science, no facts are se small as to be despicable to it. Least of all can it despise the pennies of the people which give it sustenance. It must rather seek to earn them by interesting the people, and by fidelity to the interests of the pe

The Bible.

The Rev. Dr. Dix made this very true remark in his lecture at St. Thomas's Church last Sunday:

The bigher criticism, undermining though it does much of the Word of God, may furnish a platform on which illiogical people may unite to-day, but the next generation will repudiate it and take refuge in utter

If the Bible be the book of false pretences which Dr. BRIGGS and his school of critics say it is, the people are bound to lose respect for the religious system which rests on the Bible as its authority.

If, then, people come to criticise the Bible as a merely human production like all other books, what will be the place they will give it in such literature? Where would the Bible stand relatively by reason of its intrinsic merits, simply as a product of the intellect, moral conceptions, and poetical imagination of man alone?

The Finest Thing Ever Built.

If we are to take stock of the world's products, why shouldn't the title of this article be represented by the steamship which now graces the harbor, as the last completed effort of constructive science There will be surprise we know at the idea of advancing the Campania to a superior or supreme place among the colossal works of human genius, but all the same, her claims are by no means slight.

In the first place, she is the biggest thing affoat, and is so incomparably superior to the Great Eastern, the only bigger vessel ever built, barring the Ark perhaps that she must be permitted to stand alone in the matter of size. She also is the fast est vessel affoat. Not one of the light cruisers in existence here and there in the world, able to beat her over a specified mile, nor one of the few dozen spitfires of speed in the shape of torpedo boats, capable of heading the cruisers for the same distance, could live with the Campania between Queenstown and New York even in a quiet sea. It is always difficult to ascertain the precise facts in re gard to new ships' trials; but, accept ing the figures given, it will startle no one reckoning upon them, when the Campania during some lucky week of oceanic placidity, covers her regu lar course between Ireland and America just enough better than 22 knots an hour to make her passage an even five days The spurts of torpedo boats, compared to a long-drawn-out achievement like this, are like the scarcely calculable vibrations of a mosquito's wings compared to the majestic flapping of the eagle's. So much for the Campania, viewed practically fron the element where she belongs.

It is rather unnatural to contrast this vast complication of structural and mechanical enlightenment with the great architectural piles on shore, where the quality of the imagination asserts itself above all others. None the less the Cam pania may properly be entered for the test-Art and science have joined forces for her production, each in the highest form; and when we consider the ship throughout every circumstance of her existence, moving com posedly down the harbor with the un equalled dignity of her size and strength

or driving past all rivalry through wind and waves, she raises our respect for her to a point commanded only by the incontest ably greatest things on earth. If, after reflection, she does not remain the first, she still must be thought of as among the most inspiring and impressive.

Long life and luck to her, but in the interest of perpetual progress we must pray that her day of preëminence may be short.

We observe with satisfaction that there is a pretty good display of New Yorkers at the Chicago Exhibition. Not a few of our distinguished citizens have gone out there to take i look at things, and it is gratifying to know that they are welcomed by the Chicago people, whose pleasure it is to patronize New York ers-thanks to them. We are not surprised of the Empire State has not yet turned up there; but it gives us pleasure to tell them that Governor Flowen may go out later. The Mayor of New York, also, they have hoped to see, and we have reason to believe that this hope will be realized during the summer. New York is desirous that Chicago shall make a success of its Exhibition; but can never forge that this success must be made at the expense

Col. S. V. R. CRUGER, a public-spirited citizen of this town, has reproduced for presentation to the Rapid Transit Commission the project devised in 1860 by the late Gou VERNEUR M. WILKINS for a viaduct rallway. Mr. WILKING's plan was for a structure running around the city, if possible, to be built and managed by the municipality. He would have had four tracks on his railroad, with semi express trains stopping at few stations, each successive train stopping at a different series of equidistant stations. Under the roadbed of his viaduct he provided for fireproof warehouses: and his vinduct he wanted to have placed in the middle of an avenue 150 feet wide. It will be seen that Mr. WILKINS was the first to suggest the viaduct plan, which has been resuscitated at varying intervals, with altera-tions in the nature of improvements or the reverse, ever since. His idea that the road should be built and managed by the city is net now feasible; but as rapid transit, and above-ground rapid transit, has got to come his plan is interesting; and Col. CRUGER has done well in bringing it again to the notice of

This afternoon the New York Infirmary for Women and Children will open its new wards. which have been under construction since last August, and with them this most helpful institution doubles its capacity for do ing good. Comparatively few persons not directly interested in the work of this hospita know what that work amounts to in the course of a year. On account of the building operations the hospital was closed for two months but the number of patients treated during the year was 341, of whom 238 raid nothing for their support. In the infirmary's "Out-Patient Department" 1.457 persons were treated.

An interesting department is this "Out-Patient" one, and the statistics prepared by the physician-in-charge are valuable. The condition of each family visited is investigated and recorded, so far as regards the women and children. These facts taken from the report of the department for 1802, show the reople among whom the hospital finds its widest field: 341 children ander 18 help to support families; each o 32 supports entire family continuously. The verage weekly wage of 289 children is \$3.06, The largest amount earned was \$10, by a boy the smallest, 75 cents. One child was 8 years old, one 7, one 5, and one 3 years old! This last helped her mother in covering button moulds for ladles' dresses.

"One hundred and seventy-five patients take one poarder; 61 take two boarders; 89 take three board ers: Diake four boarders; one takes six boarders; one takes | ficeu boarders (Apartment of three rooms two dark; six in family, besides filteen boarders; case scarlet fever: nationality, Russian Hebrew.)

"The Irish usually take lodgers only, who pay from ten to swenty dve cents for privilege of sleeping loungeror, on a mattress on the floor. The Ha

neurally subjet furnished rooms to a family who pay for the privilege of cooking on the stove. The Germans take boarders, supplying bed said food. The Hobews supply a hed, usually breakfast, and often the ovening moal, at an average cost to bearder of \$8 per month."

The new wards impose additional expense, which the infirmary hopes to meet. No one can go astray in assisting the institution for its field is bounded by no lines of nationality or religion, and its work lies chiefly among and children of the great east side of this city

The truth seems to be that there is a good deal o True.

"It will be a long while before the instinct of brutality We guess that this remark also is true; but let us never despair.

We are informed that one of our wealth; citizens has provided funds for the fitting out of an expedition that is to be sent to some the unexplored regions of South America This is a commendable enterprise, the results I which may be interesting and important In the interior of the expansive republic Brazil, for example, there are regions abou which we have but little more knowledge than we have about some of the regions of the interior of Africa, and which are yet in the hands of dark-complexioned natives, who have never been visited by any member of the white race since the times of Columbus. These regions ought to be explored by men as adventurou as LIVINGSTONE OF STANLEY OF any other exof African fame. We may yet have valuable news from that part of the world.

MR. ASTOR'S NEW MAGAEINE.

And Its Opening Poom by the Greatest Living British Lyrisis. From the Pall Mall Magazine.

ASTROPHEL. AFTER READING SIR PHILIP SIDNET'S "ARCADIA" II THE GARDEN OF AN OLD ENGLISH MANOR HOUSE.

A star in the silence that follows The song of the death of the sun Sprake music in heaven, and the hollows And heights of the world are as one; One lyre that outsings and outlightens The rapture of surget and thrills The soul that it fills.

The flowers of the sun that to sunken Hang heavy of heart as of head; The bees that have eaten and drunken The soul of their sweetness are fied; But a sunflower of song, on whose honey My spirit has fed as a bee, Makes sunnier than morning was sunny

The twilight for me. The letters and lines on the pages t sundered mine eyes and the flowers Wax faint as the shadows of ages That sunder their sesson and ours As the ghosts of the centuries that saver A season of coloriess time From the days whose remembrance is ever, As they were, sublime,

The season that bred and that cherished The soul that I commune with yet, Had it utterly withered and perished To rise not again as it set Should read as their forefathers read The books of the praise and thanksgiving

O light of the land that adored thee And kindled thy soul with her breath. Whose life, such as fate would afford thee Was lovelier than aught but thy death, By what name, could thy lovers but know it, Might love of three hall thee afar, Philisides, Astrophel, post Whose love was thy star!

A star in the moondawn of Martime, A star in the cloudland of change; Too splendid and sal for the daytime Too sweet for tradition or vision To see but through shadows of tears Of measureless years,

The twilight may deepen and harden As nightward the stream of it runs Whose radiance responds to the sun's: The light of the love of thee darkens The lights that arise and that set: The love that forgets thee not hearkens If England forget.

tright and brief in the sight of grief and love the light of thy lifetime a hone, Seen and felt by the gifts it dealt, the grace it gave, and again was gone: Ay, but now it is death, not thou, whom time has con

quered as years pres on. Ay, not yet may the land forget that bore and loved thee and praised and wept, lidney, lord of the statutes sword, the name of names that her heart's love kept Fast as thine did her own, a sign to light thy life till it

t as then for the so resounds and shines. th love that beholds above all joys and sorrow the steadfast signs,
Faith, a splendor that hope makes tendor, and truth,

whose presage the soul divines. all the glory that girds the story of all thy life as with ennlight round, All the spell that on all souls fell who saw thy spirit, and held them bound Lives for all that have heard the call and cadence ye

of its music sound. Music bright as the soul of light, for wings an eagle for notes a dove, Leaps and shines from the lustrous lines wherethrough thy soul from far above Shene and sang till the darkness rang with light whose

fire is the fount of love. Love that led thee alive, and fed thy soul with sorrow and joys and fears. Love that sped thee, alive and dead, to fame's fair goa with thy peerless peers, Feeds the flame of thy quenchiess name with light that enlightens the rayless years.

Dark as sorrow though night and morrow may lowe with presage of clouded fame, low may she that of old bare thee, may Sidney's Eng-land, be brought to shame ? low should this be, while England to? What need o answer beyond thy name !

III.

From the love that transfigures thy glery, From the light of the dawn of thy death, The life of thy song and thy story Took subtler and flerier breath.

And we, though the day and the morrow Set fear and thanksgiving at strife, Hail yet in the star of thy sorrow The sun of thy life. hame and fear may beset men here, and bid thanks

giving and pride be dumb: th, discrewned of her praise, and wound about with toils till her life wax numb, arce may see if the sundawn be, if darkness die no and dayrise come. But England, enmeshed and benetted

With counsels of cowardice fretted, With trammels of tresson enwound. Is yet, though the season be other Than wept and rejoiced over thee, Thine England, thy lover, thy mother, Sublime as the sea. Hers wast thou: if her face be now less bright, or seen

With spiritless villaintes round.

revive and save. time shall see, as the shadows flee, her shame en tombed in a shameful grave. If death and not life were the portal That opens on life at the last,
If the spirit of Sidney were morial
and the past of it utterly past, Year stronger than bonor was ever, Forge: fulness mightler than fame

Let but thine on her darkness shine, thy savior spirit

Yea, but yet is thy sun not set, thy sunbright spirit of ingland's love of thee burns above all hopes that darkes Hers thou art: and the faithful beart that hopes begets upon darkuess dawn.

Faith knows not if England should never

The sunset that sunrive will fellow Is less than the dream of a dream: The starshine on height and on hollow Sheds promise that dawn shall redeem The night, if the daytime would hide it, Shows lovelier, aflame and afar, Thy soul and thy Stella's beside it.

Vant Sums of Money to Be Baved to the WARRINGTON, May 2.—There are great ex

pectations of saving millions to the Treasury by the revised administration of the pension laws which is about to begin. There is noth ing to prevent. With a new head of the bu reau, with new men for examiners, new methods and intentions, and no one to luter pose obstacles, it cannot be doubted that millions may be saved. No one questions that thousands of persons are drawing pensions whom the lawmakers never intended should draw them. The idea of "consequential

day's Sex in regard to the pleasures and woes of the rural commuter attracted my attention. Allow me to enter the lists. My quelifications for entering competition are given in full, and I think I stand

competition are given in full, and I think I stand a channe of being admitted to full membership.

I live twenty-five miles out on the "picturesque Erle," which causes me to travel 300 miles a week, or 15,000 miles a year. (Sunday, the day The five costs me sight cents, with not be included in these figures. After reaching New York I put in a day ten hours long, and average seven hours a week overlime, which causes me to devote in a year 3,456 hours as tabor.

If the trains are on time I can reach my often in 154 hours, or three hours a day of the hours, which haded to my ork and travel, having spend 4,520 hours a year 7,528 hours. Deduct from rundays there are not spend in work and travel, Harring rundays there are not spend in work and travel, and I have left 3, the hours in the year for real, recreation the service of find, relief of the distressed," and the shippend of a rural home.

If my application accepted for the distressed, and the Wallewick, N. J. May 1.

A Twin Screw Police Post.

The Police Board petitioned the Board o Aldermen yesterday for permission to contract, without public letting, for a twin screw police steamer to replace the Pairol. The proposed beat is to be 143 feet in length. 23 feet beam, and to have a draught of 8% feet. It is to be fitted with an electric plant and have a search light. The estimated cost of such a craft is \$52,000.

A National Blab. From the Indianapolis Journal

Astonished Customer-For heaven's sake. what is this?
Waitor—That is American stew. sir. It contains Irish potatoes. sauerkraut, French peas, maceroni, an iastight dash of Russian caviare.

Among the best of the college periodicals is the rundham Monthly, edited by students of St. John's College. Its articles evince sound classical learning, its Illustrations are excellent, and it is a worthy organ of the college. The April number, a little belated, is notable for a dignified and interesting article on Wood stock College, the chief Josuit house of studies in this

From the Formighity Review.

In a primitive and Oriental world the gene eral sympathy appears to have been with the victim of Cain. Cain seems to have had no excusors, much less any partisans; he was sent out into the wilderness with a mark upon him which the most illiterate could not fall to read. The sympathies of his deity, his people, and his time were clearly altogether and solely with the dead man whom he had slain. But the earth is many conturies older since this Hebrew

sweet, with, new man for examiners, pormation of an electrical and not one of the table without several braided and the samples of the state. The stee of "consequential chart them." The ties of "consequential chart them. The ties of "consequential chart them. The ties of "consequential chart them." The ties of "consequential chart them. The ties of "consequential chart them. The ties of "consequential chart them." The ties of "consequential chart them. The ties of "consequential chart them. The ties of "consequential chart them." The ties of "consequential chart them. The ties of "consequential chart them. The ties of "consequential chart them." The ties of "consequential chart them. The ties of the ties

blackness of utter rule has descended in an endless night.

No one who reflects much on the tendency of modern life can doubt that it is setting more and more strongly with every year toward the repression of personal liberty in the innoceous member of society side by side with the laxify used toward the criminal.

OUIDA-

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Scotland's population in the middle of last year was 4,063,452, 1,061,461 males and 2,162,051 females Japan's foreign trade during 1802 exceeded that of

1891 by twenty million yen. The principal increase was in the values of silk and tea. Mr. Joseph Willett, who was intimately associated with George Stephenson in the building of the railway in England, died in Liverpool two weeks ago at the age of 91 years.
Something strange lately affected the fish id

Hong Kong waters. For many days they were in a state of stupor, and allowed themselves to be caught

by hand, making no effort to escape.

Miss Piorrie Bryan, a young English woman, has
forsaken Christianity and marcled the Maharajah of
Patiels, in India, she was received as a member of the Sikh religious community just before the marriage, which was celebrated according to Sikh rites. If Ireland gets home rule it is quite probable a new

set of posters stamps for use in that country, and distinctively Irish, will be issue! Mr. Gladstone tells the Pistardic Journal that this matter "will be one for the consideration of the Irish Government." April feeling in print is a rather serious matter in

April fooling in print is a rather serious matter in Berlin. The editor of an extrablan who gaves full ac-count of an attempt to assassinate the Car on the lat-of April last, has just been convicted and switenced to nine months' imprisonment, in addition to a beary fine. His name is Hebel. The printer. Distinguishing, who published the fun, was fined 30th marks. Three-other finny feshows who printed April fool jokes have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to Mx weeks.

An opportune friend will be found in Dr. B. Jayne's greciorant, which racked by a severe cold, and the many lung or throat affections which sometimes for low. This old remedy has met the approval of two renerations, and is to-day as popular, safe, and else life as evel.—Ada.